#### WOODROW'S REMOVAL

AND HIS DILUTED FORM OF EVOLUTION,

Condemned by Presbyterians as Irreconcilable With Their Dogma and Doctrine.

To the Editors of the Appeal: In a former communication I tempted to show the dilemma in which the APPEAL's critic would place some of the most eminent Presbyterian theologians. The critic's position is that no form of the evolution doctrine can be reconciled with the Presbyterian creed-not even Dr. Woodrow's "diluted" form-and that if evolution be proved true, we must perforce give up the immortality of the soul, the fall in Adam, and "the scheme of sal-vation." Against this position I have presented, instead of technical argument, this fact, that if our critic be correct, then many of the most honor-ed theologians of our church are in the dilemma of saying that there is such a third as "theistic evolution," and that such evolution is entirely compatible with the Presbyterian creed. If the smiable critic is correct, they have "spoken" as Moses did on one occasion, "unadvisedly with their lips." My position is not weakened by the fact that some of these theologians are of the opinion that evolu-tion is not proved—is, in fact, or may tion is not proved—is, in fact, or may be scientifically disproven, for they can be suspected of no bias in favor of the new opinion. My list could be ex ended indefinitely by adding such names as Prof. Calderwood of the Edinburg University (Presbyterian,) and from the Church of England, the Bishop of Esster, but I lorbear.

2. Now, let us see the dilemma into which the APPEAL's critic will drive some of the most illustrious scientists some of the most illustricus acientists of our time. The critic thinks that no form of the evolution hypothesis can be made to harmoniae with such fundamental dectrines of Christianity as has been named above, and also that the "diluted" form of Prof. Woodrow is disowned by "science." Seme of us heard such things from ecclesiatical sources ad abundantism. ecclesiastical sources ad abundantism. Ve y well; how does the statement affect the position of eminent men of science who happen also to be Chris-

Of these, I shall name more particularly three whose pre-eminence as scientists none will dispute-Prof. Dans, the geologist; Prof. Gray, the botanist, and Prof. Joseph Leconte, of the University of Californis, and and author of many scientific works, a pale entologist second only to Dana

world wide reputation.

These three scientists are all of them known as decided, active Christians. Dr. Leconte is a Presbyterian, and Profs. Dana and Gray Congregationalists (Evangelical), but one short step removed from us. As devout believers in the Bible and science evolutionists, they must necessarily believe, of course, in the harmony between their scientific beliefs and their Christian creed; and, furthermore, they must believe in just some such reconciliation as Dr. Woodrow proposes. Differ-ing perhaps on minor points, they must, of course, hold in the main with him. This is too plain to require

Now as to Prof. Leconte, who through bis "Geology" is teaching his scientific opinions in many acade mies and colleges all over the country, among them in Presbyterian Church schools—as for him, I happen to know that after reading Dr. Woodrow's now "Address on Evolution," he famous "Address on Evolution," he said: "I can adopt every word as my

"What of Dana, confessedly the first of living paleontologists? The first, I say, not only in America, but in Europe also. Of this fact a friend not long ago had a most pleasing testimonial. Meeting the geologist of Saxony, my friend said: "I have the honor to address the most eminent paleontologist of the world." No, no," cried the great German with enthusiasm, "you forget Dana. While he lives he is the first." Dana con-cludes his Manual of Geology by a careful comparison between the first chap-ter of Genesis and "the record made His main proposition is that if science shows that Genesis is true, the Mosaic record is thereby proved to be divinely inspired, for no merely human intelligence could, at that early day, have possibly known the facts which modern research brings to the light. And his conclusion reminds one of the eestatic shout with which the immortal Kepler hailed his great discovery: "I can thank the thoughts of God!" Dana says in conclusion: "The record in the Bible is, therefore, profoundly philosophical in the scheme of creation which it presents. It is both true and divise. It is a declaration of author-ship, both of creation and the Bible, on the first page of the sacred volume.
"There can be no real conflict be-tween the two books of the Great

Author. Both are revelations made by Him to man—the earlier telling of God made harmonies, coming up from the deep past and rising to their hight when man appeared; the later teaching man's relations to his Maker and speaking of leftier harmonies in the eternal future."—Dana's Manual of Geology, revised edition, pp. 849, 850 Prof. Gray, of Harvard, is, I am credibly informed, the highest living authority in his own special department, botany. His devout mind has long dwelt upon the conflict between scientists and theologians, and many of his contributions to the press have been gathered into a volume styled Darwiniana. It is a pity that our reading friends should have been attrac ed so exclusively to the religious discussions of Huxley, Tyndall and Spencer, all of them skeptics, while the able writings of such Christian

scientists as Gray are not known. One reason which occurs to me is that many of Prof. Gray's papers appeared during or just after the great civil war, when communication between the two sections was greatly inter-

The chief topic of Prof. Gray's Darwinians (published by D. Appleton & Co., New York) is the effect, or supposed effect, of the new scientific opinion upon religious faith, and especially upon the argument for the existence of an Almighty Person, the Oreator of all things. His proposition is that "evolution" leaves the "design argu-ment" in full force. But for the mas-terly skill with which our world renowned botanist handles the theme must refer those who love strong force put forth in classic and forcible English to the volume of itself. There lies on my desk as I write Prof. Gray's address before the theological classes in Yale College (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1880), in which the great scientist deals with the relations of "evolution" and the Bible. In the address he cites with approval the say ing of the late scientist, Clerk-Max-well, that having examined all agnostie theories he found that "they and all needed a God to make them | Address Reed & Carnrick, Mercantile

Markey 0 , Train to the same

scientific grounds alone, the idea that | SENTENCED TO SING SING man descended from monkeys, in which he says "so few evolutionists" agree with him (p. 101), hestates: "If, however, I decline to regard man's origin as exceptional in the sense of directly supernatural, you will understand that it is because, under my thoroughly theistic conception of

nature, and my belief in mediate creation, I am at a loss to know what I should mean by the exception. I do not allow myself to believe that immediate creation makes man's origin more divise." more divine," pp. 99, 100. On pp. 102, 103 he deals with the question of the immortality of the soul, showing (1) that the self same difficulties and puzz'es as to "When was the soul added?" come up with regard to each and every individual, as with regard to the series, or the first man. (2) The amazing interval between human faculties and those of brutes: "So we may well deem this a special gift, the gift beyond recall, in which all hope is enshrined. None of us have any scientific or philosophical explanation to offer as to how it came to be added to what we share with the brutes that perish; but it puts msn into another world than this, both here, and-with the aid of some evolutionary ideas, we may add-hereafter." Having emphasized the cardinal fact that Christianity—Christ as God incarnate in our human nature—He affirms His own hearty acquiescence in the creeds in which all Christians, Romanist and Protest at, unite, the "Apostle's," so called, and that of Nices, as being in no wise affected by

his belief in the scientific theory of evolution, pp. 108, 109

Had I space left I would like to cite the letter of Prof. Brewer, a collesgue of Gray in the "School of Science" at Harvard, in which he states (1) that so far as the religious faith of "sorbing pathyrolist." faith of "working naturalists", i. c. original investigators into nature, is concerned, he believes upon extensive sequaintance, that a greater propor-tion of them are Christians tuen are to be found in other secular vocations, as law or medicine; (2) that among his associates he finds many believer— —Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, etc., who find no more difficulty in the new opinion about evolution than in the modern

stronomy or geology.

There remains one more point under this head, and that is: How did Charles Darwin personally regard his evolutionary science to be related to religious belief? No Christian can reday to be supported by the control of the grounds day, we also on the grounds day, because the control of the control of the grounds day, because the control of the call without sorrow Darwin's letter to a German student, written shortly before his death, in which he stated that he did not know what to think of Jesus Christ—he had not investigated his claims sufficiently-or words to that effect. Alas! alas! that in the rush and hurry of bis labolious life he should have omitted that duty. But all the world—except a few—know that Dar-win was a theist, he believed in a per-sonal, Almighty Creator. Here are the very words with which he closes the book which has given him immortal fame: "There is grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one; and that, while this planet has gone cycling on according to the fixed law of gravity, from so simple a beginning endless forms most beautiful and most

wonderful have been, and are being, evolved."—Origin of Species, last page.

Now, I repeat that, whilst as a minister of the Gospel I have little concern about the scientific truth of evolations or supposed relations to religious faith. And, therefore, I call attention to the fact that if the Appeal's Recorder Smyth said he thought it critic be correct in saying that no f rm of evolution can be reconciled with the Bible he puts many of the very greatest scientists in a dilema, the di-lemma of failing to see on the one hand that evolution in all its forms is inconsistent with religious faith, and on the other that Dr. Woodrow's "diluted" view (or another of the same sort which makes all due allowance for the inspiration of the Bible for all its doctrines) is inconsistent with that "science" of which they are the chief exponents and lights in our age, the very men who, by means of their text books in various branches of science, are educating our sons and daughters. These considerations exert a quieting influence on my mind, and leave me fully assured that whatever of truth there may be in the new scientific opinion will be found by and by to be perfectly consistent with faith in

HEARTS THAT ARE MISSED.

WM. E. BOGGS.

These are they who play in sand,
Marching onward hand in hand—
Stopping this time lest they tire—
These are children I admire.
Red as roses painted cheek,
Parting red lips as they speak,
Being noble they insist;
Hearts like those when gone are missed. Hear them laughing at the gate,

O'er some frozen snow-bird prate;
Plucking flowers from the bed
Thus to cover up the dead—
Singing mournfully some song,
This part right, but that one wrong;
Tying crape around each wrist—
Hearts like these when gone are missed.

In the corner by the wall,
Hear them laughing, playing ball;
See their antics in the lane,
Hear them laugh and shout again:
Harpy little children—they,
Playing thus the livelong day,
From ill conduct they desist—
Hearts like these whan gone are missed.

Hear their clatter at the spring—See their tackle—pin-hook string; See them winding o'er the hill; See them standing at the mill; Hear them teasing old Miller Jack, Who, in turn, gives each a smack—Ahl too true, I know we wist—Hearts like these when gone are missed.

See their dirty mottled faces—
See their tired, weary paces;
Hear their laugh, 'tis soft and low;
Hear their chatter, paused and slow—
See while shines the light, their heads
Rough and tunble in their beds,
Precious children, each is kiesed;
Hearts like these when gone are missed.
—Savennak News

Scott's Emulsion.

Of pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hype-phosphites, is a most valuable remedy phosphites, is a most valuatis remany for consumption, scrofula, wasting dis-eases of children, colds and chronic coughs, and in all conditions where there is a loss of fiesh, a lack of nerve power and a general debility (of the

The "White Horse" Company. St. Louis, Mo., December 20.—A letter signed "White Horse," and written by order of the White Horse Company of Miller and Camden counties, Mo., "from within twenty miles of Stoutland, Mo.," is published in the Republican today in answer to a correspondence on the inside workings of the order. The letter states that everyone should mind his own business, and announces that it is the business of the White Horse Com-pany to prevent and punish crime, and that they shall continue their organization in spite of "newspaper revelations" and the law.

"Our Baby's First Year," by Marion Harland, with other valuable information; forty-eight page book. Sent free on receipt of 2 cent stamp.

FOR SEVEN YEARS AT HARD LABOR

And to Pay a Fine of \$5000-The Finale of McQuade, Great Poss "Boodler."

Naw York, December 20.—The last act in the McQuide drama seemed to have more interest for the public than the scenes of the trial. This morning Chambers street and the approaches to the brown stone court house of the General sessions were throughd with hundreds of people. Admission was free to all, and the large court room in Part 2 was densely packed. The other "boodlers" were conspicuous by their abasace.

M'QUADE WAS ESCORTED INTO THE COURT-ROOM Under Sheriff Sexton and Order of Ar-

rest Clerk Martin. There was not the

hail fellow appearance about McQuade that characterized his appearance on Friday. He took his old seat and very quietly waited for the hour of his sentence. At 11 a.m. Recorder Smyth entered the courtroom and took his seat on the beach. With the memory of the Jachne case the audience had the idea that there was no hope for McQuade and that he would at once receive his sentence. The District Attorney with his assistants and the counsel for McQuade came in together. After a short conversation with Mr. Newcombe the Recorder, rapped on his stand for order. Mr. Newcombe asked that the proceedings of Friday be read. The request was granted. After the reading Geo. Tracy said: "Sentence having been moved, we move an arrest of sentence because the indictment was on insufficient ground and that the evidence was not sufficient to convict the defendant with the crime charged; because of the mis-charge by the Cours to the jury; because certain jurors were illegally ex-cluded from the box; because the trial was suspended D cember 14th for the bringing of Nesbit and Vickermann, who signed certain sflidavits before and in the presence of the jury as set down in the affidavits of the defense, on the District Attorney Fri

MOVE THAT THE VERDICT BE SET ASIDE on the grounds set down in this affi-dayit, because the court admitted improper evidence sgainst the defendant and excluded other proper evidence

Gen. Tracy also moved that the offi-cers who had charge of the jury during the trial be called and sworn. This was on the strength of statements made to them by a Mr. O'Brien to the effect that on December 15th the jury were taken to the Astor House to lunch by an unusual route, past the office of the New York World, in front of which was displayed a bulletin reading: "Has a trait r crept in? Juror Rosenberg charged with being a friend of the bootlers"

Mr. Martin in reply read an affidavit of Juror Rosenberg denying that he had been influenced in any way in favor or sgainst the defendant by cut-side influence, but that

HE ACTED ON THE EVIDENCE ALONE.
The affidavit also stated that he was not aware that there had been any chaigs made against him until after the jury had brought in its verdict. He saw Nesbit and Vickermann in court, but did not even suspect that intion, I have a deep interest in its re- the papers they signed had any referwas his duty to take more than usual caution in all the details of this case. The officers were picked, a respect-able hotel selected for the accommodation of the jury,

THE JURORS WERE CONSCIENTIOUSLY on each occasion of their leaving the court room. The Becorder also took special pains to caution the jurors that they would not be allowed to receive letters or calle from anyone, not even members of their family. In special caution has been used, and the Court was satisfied that the interests of the prisoner had been carefully guarded. In the matter of the affidavit of Vickermann and Nesbit the Recorder said that was an action which the District Attorney had a right to take. The case of Jaehne was cited regarding the form of the indictment, the Court declaring the McQuade indictment to be like it, and it was sustained by the General Term and Court of Appeals. The motion for a new trial was denied, Gen. Tracy

taking an exception.

McQuade was ordered to stand up, and did so with his thumbs in his pantiloons peckets. "The defense," remarked Mr. Tracy, "has nothing to say why the sentence should not be pronounced against him;

WE RELY UPON HIS FORMER GOOD CHAR ACTER and the esteem is which he is still held by his neighbors and acquaint-

ances who are many of them here now to ask for the leniency of the court." 'The Recorder said in substance:

"ARTHUR M'QUADE, YOU HAVE BEEN FAIRLY AND JUSTLY CONVICTED of bribery. You were elected to perform a public trust. Instead of doing so you violated that trust. Your character as a business man, citizen, father, husband is good. I have sympathy for your wife and family. You should have considered them before you did wrong. You did not add to the crime wrong. You did not add to the crime of which you have been convicted, as Jaehne did, by taking the stind and committing perjury. I have reason to believe that you received as much money as Duffy did, \$10,000. That money is not yours; it is not the property of your family. If it is left with them it will work the inevitable result of ill gotten gain. I would advise you to give up and pay back to the you to give up and pay back to the city the money which you received, and I have no doubt it would work to your benefit. The sentence of the Court is that you be

CONFINED IN STATE PRISON AT HARD IABOR
for a term of seven years, and that you
pay a fine of \$5000."

During the sentence McQuade stood up, his arms folded across his bosom in the manner habitual to him. His chin was a little elevated, his head in-clined a little to one side and his brow knitted, the whole poise and the ex-pression of the face being that of one listening to a voice difficult to hear. At its close he sat down, turned immediately, and with a business like air, entered into a conversation with Gen. Tracy, as if he were discussing a bargain just consummated.

After the sentence was given the audience dispersed, McQuade going out with his keepers and THE PAITHFUL BROTHER

who had stood by his side throughout his trial. The counsel for McQuade obtained a copy of the sentence and then left the room.

McQuade was immediately taken to

the Tombs, and after the usual formworkable" (p. 91). Repudiating, on Exchange Building, New York City. | allties was locked in cell No. 17.





and Neuraleia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Ridneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Womes and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce coastipation—other Iron medicines do. It enriches and puriles the blood, stimulates the appetite, a'ds the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the nusseles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lastinde, Lack of Ringer, do., it has no equal.

\*\*Port of the genuine has above trade mark and compared to the source of the sou

Hats colyby PROWN CHP WICKL CO., BALTIBORE, MY

#### DR D. S. JOHNSON PRIVATE. MEDICAL DISPENSARY

No. 17 Jefferson Street. (Between Main and Front.) MEMPHIS

(Between Main and Front.) MEMPHIN

(Retablished in 1800.)

1. H. JOHNSON is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the most zno cessful physician in the treatmentor private or secret diseases. Quick, permanent cursultant cases of Gonorrhos and Syphilicared in a few days without the use of mercury, change of diet or hindrance from humbers. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige cradicated without the use of mercury involuntary loss of semen stopped in short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual powers restore to free vigor in a few weeks. Victims of self-abuse and excessivenery, safering from supermaterhea and loss of physical and mental newer, speedlished permanently cured. Particular attention paid to the Disease of Women, and ourse guarantosed. Piles and old sores cured without the see of caustic or the knife. A consultations strictly confidential. Medicines sent by express to all parts of the sountry.

country.

\*\*\* Workingmon cared at half the usu
rates. Office hours from % o'clock a.m. to
o'clock p.m.

D. S. JOHNSON, M.D.



The only perfect substitute for Mother's Mila. Invaluable in botera Infam and acething, a pre-digeted food for Dyspeptics, Communities, Convalenceuts. A periect nutrient in all -assing Biseases Requires no cooking. Our Book, The Sare and Feeding of Infamis, mailed free.

BOLIBER, GOODALE & CO.,

Beston, Mass.



Gart as Rollers, not lock Seat Free.

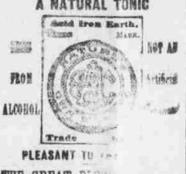
a-Fevers. Congestions. Inflammation.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
—Strains, Lameness, Hieumatiam.—Histomer. Nasal Discharges.
—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
—Colic or Gripes, Hellyache.
—Miscarriage, Hemorrages.
—Urinary and Kidney Discases.
—Eruptive Discases. Mange.
—Discases of Discastion.
—Discases of Discastion.

Stable Case, with Manual, 600 pages with chart) libottles Specifics, bottle of Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, 85.00 Sent Free on Receipt of Price. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.



Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness

## EXTRACT A MATURAL TONIC



THE GREAT BLOOM

of the Digestive Organia and the Liver, Skin Dienasca. Cats, Sures. Scalds and Bruises, ACID IRON SARTH Is a specific.

Sheumatiem, Majarial Biserders, Chronic Diarrhes and obetinate cases of Blood Poisoning. yield without fall to its wender fal ourative power.

Ask for free pamphist, to be bed of all dealers or sent, postpadd from the A. S. E. Co., Mobile, Alm PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

At Wholesale by VAN VLEET& CO.

Administrator's Notice. Office Public Administrator, Shelby County Courthouse, Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1886.
THE undersigned having teen appointed and qualified administrator of the estate of Maurice Brosana, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to gaid estate to come forward and estite; and to those to whom said estate is indebted to file their claims with me, duly probated, within the time prescribed by Jaw, or the same will be forever barred.

JOHN LOAGUE,

Public Administrator.



The neatest, quickest, safes an mor powerful remedy known for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Cods in the Chest and all aches and pains. Indersed by 5000 Physicians and Druggists of the highest repute. Benson's Plasters promptly relieve and cure where other plasters and greasy salves, liniments and Jotions are absolutely useless. Beware of initiations under similar sounding names, such as "Capaicum," "Capacin," "Capacin," "Carsicine," as they are utterly worthless and intended to deceive. Ask ron Benson's and TAKE NO OTREES. All druggists. SEABURY JOHNSON, Proprietors, New York.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Moldiags, all kinds of Door and Window Frames, Brackets, Scroll-Work, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Water Tanks, All kinds of Wood Work Executed at Short Notice.

Nos. 157 to 173 Washington street, Memphis. Tenn.

#### ANDREW STRWART, New Grissne. | ANDREW D. GWYNNE. Mongali STEWART, GWYNNE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Cot. Factor:

STEWART EROTHERS & COMPANY

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANAJ

### DILLARD & COFFIN. Cotton Factors

Cash Advances to Merchants and Planters.

## HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

Cetten Factors and Wholesale Grocers 296-298 Front St., Memphis. Tenn.

### HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants.

No. 116 South Main St., St. Louis.

NEW FIRM.

NEW GOODS.

## FLOYD & CO.

Dinner, Toilet and Chamber Sets in Great Variety.

BAR GOODS A SPECIALTY.

or Agents for the celebrated ; BREENWOOD VITRIFIED CHINA, specially

SLEDGE BROS., of Come, Miss. | F. M. NORFLEET, Resident Partner,

# SLEDGE & NORFLEE

COTTON FACTORS,

Mos. 356 and 358 Front Street..... Memphis Tenn.

W. N. Brown, Jr. W. N. Brown. B. F. Garrett. W. N. Brown & Co.

COTTON FACTORS

AND COMMISSION: MERCHANTS 266 Front Street. : : Memphis, Tenn,

# LUMBER YARD!

Brinkley Car Works & Manufact' Co YELLOW PINE AND OAK LUMBER - AND DRALERS IN -

Poers, Sash, Blinds, Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Searding, Cyprose Shingles, Laths, Edc. Processor, Colling, Siding, Step Lumber and Opprass Shingles a specialty also, Francisco of all dimensions. We make the Wholesale Buriness a special feature. Orders softeited and promptly alled.

QEO. BAYMILLER, AGENT, No. 124 Jefferson Street..... Memphis. Tennes

## E. WITZMANN Co.

Wholesale Dealers and Publishers, Music House Sole Agents for the following First-Class Instruments:

STEINWAY AND KNABE PIANOS-Kranich & Bach, Gabler, and Wheelock. ORGANS --- Clough & Warren, and Smith American Write for Catalogues. Nos. 221 and 223 Second Street, Memp 1/2.

Late of J. E. Day & Son. Late of Moscham & Horizon. Late of Bulley & Sections DAY, HORTON & BAILEY, ROCERS AND COTTON FACTORS 360-363 Front Street Memohis Tenn.

Notice to Contractors.

J. A. BAILEY.

G.E. WITT.

G.E. WITT.

G.E. WITT.

A. BAILEY.

G.E. WITT.

A. BAILEY.

G.E. WITT.

G.E. WITT.

A. BAILEY.

A. BAILEY.

G.E. WITT.

A. BAILEY.

A. BAILEY.

G.E. WITT.

A. BAILEY.

A. BAILEY.

G. BAILEY.

A. BAILEY.

A. BAILEY.

G.E. WITT.

A. BAILEY.

A. BAILEY.

A. BAILEY.

A. BAILEY.

A. BAILEY.

G. BAILEY.

A. A.

Important Sale of Very Valuable Lands in the States of Arkansas and Mississippi.

Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1886.

UNDER and by virtue of the terms and enditions of a certain deed of trust executed te me, as Trustee, by E. M. Apperson and others, on the 30th day of May, 1885, to secure the indebtedness therein mentioned, duly recorded in Book "A." pages 622 to 471 inclusive, of the Circuit Court of Crittenden county; Book 44, pages 72 to 83, of the Circuit Court of Phillips county; Book "Y." pages 126 to 187, of Circuit Court of Lee courty; Book "A." pages 94 to 111, of Circuit Court of Lincoln county; State of Ark: maar. Also, is Book "H.H." page 239, of the Chancery Court of Belivar county, and in Book 21, pages 495 to 507, of Panola county, State of Mississippi; default having seen made in said trust deed, and being requested by the maker of said trust deed and the beneficiary thereof, I will, as said Trustee, on

Tuesday, December 21, 1886,

en the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, commencing promotly at 12 o'clock m., and continuing from day to day until the said lands are all sold, offer for sale, at public outery, and sell to the hishest and best hidder, the following described lands and property, rituated it the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The following lands, lying in the county of Phillips and State of Arkansas, on the bank of the Mississippi river, about ten miles below Helena, Arkansas, to-wit:

The east half of section thirty-three, containing 255 69 acres, and all of section 34, containing 638 88 acres.

The weat half section 55, containing 320 acres.

The northeast quarter of section 28, containing 320 acres.

ares.

The northeast quarter of section 28, containing 160 acres.

All in township 3 south, ranged east.

Fractional northeast quarter of section 4, sentaining 112 acres.

All of fractional section 3, containing 465,48 acres, in township 4, ranged east—being the lands known as "E. M. Apperson's Westover Plantation," containing in all 2654 57-100 acres of land, more or less.

The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 35, containing 38.82 acres. The south part of the southeast quarter of section 35, containing 4.41 acres. The south half of section 25, containing 330 acres.
All of fractional section 36, containing 207

All of fractional section 3c, containing 27 acres.

The northeast quarter of section 35, containing 160 acres.

The northwest quarter of the southeast fractional quarter of section 35, containing 60 acres.

Part of the coathair of the southeast quarter of section 35, containing 75 acres.

All of fractional section two, containing 74,25 acres—all in township 4 south, range 4 coast. West half of southwest fractional quarter of section 30, and the northwest fractional quarter of section 30, and the northwest fractional quarter of section 31, containing 35 acrestowaship three (3) south, range beast, known as "E. M. Apperson's Manoy Plantation," soutaining 1043 48 100 acres of land, more or less.

Also, certain personal property new en the said Westever Plantation, to wit: 12 head of mules of various ages, sizes and descriptions: also, one steam cegive and all the appliances and attachments thereto belonging; on gristmill, two cotton sine, one cotton press and all the appliances and attachments to the same belonging; all of the wagons, far-ing utensits, implements and tests of every kind and character used in the cultivation of the said plantations, one half of which will be derivered to the purchaserof the Mancy pantation. Each of said plantations are in good state of cultivation, and have all necessary buildings, including dwellings and storchouses.

Also, the following de cribed tract or par-cel of land, sying in the said county of Phil-lips and State of Arkansas, and described as follows:

The northeast quarter of section sixteen, township one south, range four east, con-taining 160 acres.

Also, the following other lands, lying in the county of Lee and State of Arkansas, about twelve miles miles from the town of Mariannas, to wit: The west half of the west half of section twenty-seven (27), containing 160 acres; the cast half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-three (23), containing 180 acres; the cast half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-three (23), containing 38 acres, and the northwest quarter of section thirty-three (23), containing 38 acres, and the northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), numbering 160 acres, centaining in all 560 acres, and known as the "Cotter track."

Also, the following other tracts of land, lying in said county of Lee and State of Arkansas, on and near the Mississippi river:
The northeast quarter of section one; fractional southeast quarter of section one; fractional cast half of section twelve (12), and the fractional southwest quarter of the section of section of the section of section one.

and the fractional southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section one.
South baif of south half of section 2;
West fractional half of section 12;
The northeast quarter of rection eleven (11);
The south fractional half section 11;
The west fractional half of section 15;
The northeast fractional quarter of section 15; tion 14;
All of fractional section 24;
All of fractional section 25, containing 2235.91 acres, more or less.

Also, the fellowing tracts or parcels of land, lying in the county of Crittenden and State of Arkansac, to wit: Southwest quarter of section twenty-one (21); East half of southwest quarter of section

wenty-three (25);
West half of section six (6);
West half of section seven (7);
Northwest quarter of section eighteen (18),
Southwest fractional quarter of section
nineteen (19), all in township 3, north range 7 east.
The said six (6) last named tracts containing 1070,77 acres.

ing 1070.77 acres.

Also, the following other lands, lying the county of Monroe, and State of Arkanss, and described as follows:

The outhwest quarter of section seventeen (17), containing 160 acres;

The routhwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 17, containing 40 acres;

The north half of the northwest quarter of section 25, 80 acres;

The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25, 40 acres;

Containing in all 220 acres, and known as part of the "Redmond tract," ail in township 2, south range I west.

Also, the following other lands, lying in

Containing in all 320 acres, and known as part of the "Redmond tract," ail in township 2, south range 1 west.

Also, the following other lands, lying in the county of Arkansas, and State of Arkansas, it is a section 10, township 6, south range 2 west, containing the north half (except twenty-two acres) assessed to Lobdell, of section twenty-siz, township twenty-two, range eight, centaining three bundsed (300) acres, and being the same land conveyed by J. B. Quigley, trustee, to K. M. Apperson & Co., and known as the "St. John Place."

Also, the following tract of land lyin in the county of Panola, and State of Mississippi, and more particularly describe as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter of section twenty-siz (25), the west half of section twenty-siz (25), the west half of section twenty-siz (25), and the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), part of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), in township 6, range 6 west, and containing about 1322 acres, 50 acres of which is cleared.

Also, the following tracts of lands situated, lyins and beins in the county of Lincoln and State of Arkansas: South tractional half of section thirty-four (30), township seven (7), range five (5); east half east of Boone lake, section four (4), township 8, range 6; northwest quarter or section 3, township 8, range 6; northwest quarter or section 3, township 8, range 6; northwest quarter as estion 5 acres of Boone lake, section four (4), township 8, range 6; northwest quarter as estimal half of northwest quarter of section 3, township 8, range 6; northwest quarter of section 5, township 8, range 6; northwest quarter of section 5, township 8, range 6; conthening in all 7d

Notice to Contractors.